

The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

Established
A. D. 1758.

THE Newport Mercury

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

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inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements, except where an
account is open, must be paid for previous
to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are
paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the
Office.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he
has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly oc-
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner
street, where he is prepared to dye and
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-
ner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,
Cassimeres, Crapes,
Merinos, Sattins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery,
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors for
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crapes
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed
without rilling.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen
garments of every description, in a neat
style—merino and Cashmere shawls—cleaned
and whitened, without injury to the border—
carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned
also.

All articles left at the Dye House in
Tanner Street, or the following Agents
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John
Hedley, Portsmouth.
February 19, 1842.



**50 BBLs. FALL and WIN-
TER.** For sale by
SAMUEL BARKER.
Dec. 17.

COAL.
10,000 TONS, for sale in
quantities to suit pur-
chasers. The subscribers have first
quality Lehigh Coal, from the Sugar Loaf
mines, on a wharf at Williamsburgh, op-
posite the city of New York, where ves-
sels of any draft of water can load.
J. & N. BRIGGS,
40 South st. New York.
Nov. 26.—1m.

To the Economical.

THE subscriber has always in the
loom, the best quality of **CAR-
PET WARP**.—Nothing to do Ladies
but send your filling, give your instruc-
tions, and have them promptly fulfilled.

Good, clean, well sewed Carpet filling,
put up in sheins, bought at fair prices.
Also, old over coats, cloaks, curtains,
sheets, shirts, blankets, and every sort
of cloths, suitable for carpet filling.

Wool carded, spun, and woven, for
cash, or on shares. **W. MILNE.**

FERRY WHARF, } 3 m.
Newport, Nov. 12.

Fence Lumber.

A FIRST rate assortment of every
description, for sale by
PECKHAM, BULL & CO.
Feb. 26.—1f.

150 CASKS fresh Eastern
Lime, for sale by
PECKHAM, BULL & CO.
Feb. 26.—1f.

RHODE ISLAND COAL.
ON BANISTER'S WHARF.

THE subscribers have a quantity of
this Costeugated and now landing
on Banister's Wharf, it appears much
better than any before received, being
less slate and better seasoned than here-
tofore. Those wanting Coal particularly
for Stoves, will find it a satisfactory ar-
ticle. Price \$4.75 per ton of 2240 lbs in
the clean Lump. Orders left with us at
our store, or with Elijah Sherman Jr. on
the wharf, will receive attention.

W. M. C. COZZENS & CO.

SAMUEL W. BUTLER, M. D. and SURGEON,

HAS RECENTLY OPENED HIS OFFICE, 62
THAMES STREET, where he can be found
at all times.

MEDICINES

of all kinds at 62 Thames street.
Newport, May 14, 1842-1y.



For Newport and Providence.

Until further notice the Mail stage will
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted)
at nine o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Newport
at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and
Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in
Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. in time to take
the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars
for Boston, and the stages for Woonsocket and
Coventry. This is the most direct and ex-
peditions Stage route between Providence and
Newport, and passengers taking this line may
rest assured that every attention will be paid
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.
The coaches are in good order—good horses
and careful and obliging drivers. There is
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which
makes the crossing much more expeditious and
pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in
either place at short notice.
Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in War-
ren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and
Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINCKUTT, Providence, } Pro-
S. MASON, Jr., Warren } pri-
J. CHADWICK, Bristol } etors.
Oct. 22, 1842.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers
for Sale, his House and Lot,
situated in the central part of
Broad street, occupied by
F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,
well constructed, two stories high—80
feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an
addition to the rear also two stories high,
and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together
with a wood house, rain water cistern,
and a well of good water. The Lot is
spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,
and running back upwards of 250 feet,
and covered with a variety of fruit and
ornamental trees. The whole forms a
most eligible residence for a private fam-
ily, or may for a small amount be con-
verted into a convenient Boarding House.
WM. G. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE.

And possession given on or before the 1st
day of March next.

THE Estate in Spring street, op-
posite Trinity Church, now oc-
cupied by Capt. Robert Wylie. On the
premises is a two story dwelling House,
a cook-house &c., all nearly new, and
convenient for a small family. For fur-
ther particulars and terms apply to
BENJ. MUMFORD,
Assignee of Geo. Knowles.
Newport, August, 20th 1842.

FARM FOR SALE.

WHAT Valuable Farm in
Portsmouth, within a few
rods of Bristol Ferry, contain-
ing 61 Acres of good Land.—
Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwell-
ing-House and other out-buildings, and
is divided into lots with good stone walls,
it is well watered, and has a valuable
privilege for sea manure, being bounded
for half a mile on the shore; a mine of
good coal and one of plumbago have been
opened on the farm, and there are in-
dications of its being in abundance;—
Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of
selected fruit; and the farm is suitable
for a country residence, or for a practical
farmer.—An indisputable title will be
given. For further information, apply
the subscriber on the premises.
ANDREW MCCORRIE.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situ-
ated HOUSE in Franklin-street,
next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The
House is in complete repair; has a large
garden, a well of excellent water, with a
pump in the wash room; a large grass
plot in front of the house, and it is a
very pleasant residence for a genteel fam-
ily.—Also, Several small Tenements,
and immediate possession given.—For
terms, &c. apply to
ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport May 1.

NEW MUSIC

For the Piano Forte.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale
ANOTHER LOT, at the Con-
fectionary and Variety Store of
T. STACY JR.
March 12.

SILK VELVETS.

JUST RECEIVED AT NO 132,
Greene, Purple, Nazarine Blue and
Blue Black Silk Velvets, by
Dec. 3.] **J. M. COOK & Co.**

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to
relinquish the business in
which he has so long been en-
gaged, offers for sale the estab-
lishment, in Newport, so well known as the
EAGLE HOTEL.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is
98 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and
contains four parlors, a large and convenient
dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable
occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached
to it there are a garden, out-houses, stables,
and every desirable convenience. The cen-
tral position and extensive accommodations
of this establishment will always secure for
it a full share of public support at all sea-
sons of the year. It will be sold with or
without the furniture. For terms, apply
to the present proprietor and occupant.
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, R. I. Sept. 25-1841.

TO LET,

THAT pleasant and com-
modious Dwelling
House, in Washington street,
owned and formerly occupied,
by Hen. Wm. Denter.—The Estate is
in excellent repair and has been occupied
for the last five years by Miss Goff as a
Boarding-House.—It has a large yard,
garden, and an unfailing well of water.
It will be Let for One or more years.—
For terms, &c. apply to
BENJAMIN FINCH.
Newport, March 13.

TO LET

THE HOUSE at the north end of
Thames Street, adjoining the
House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO
A House in Middletown, on the Farm of
the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the
West Road. For terms apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
April 16;

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"
NO 92 Thames Street.
JUST RECEIVED
From Boston in addition to the former
Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and
Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,
Do do Orange,
Do do Honeysuckle,
Do do Burgamot,
Do do Myrtle,
Do do Magnolia,
Do do Woodbine,
Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique
Oil, for the hair,
French Lotion for chapped hands,
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,
German, French & American Cologne
Sir James Murray's Fluid Anesthesia, M
Henry's Calamed Magnesia
English, Wincor, and other soaps,
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons's Indelible
Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,
or Vessels, and a general assortment of
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—
For sale as above.
CHARLES COFTON.
Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

THE LAST CALL.

WILLIAM JAMES TILLEY,
having promised to give posses-
sion of the Store he now occupies in about
30 days, and wishing so to do in a less
time if possible, as he is sick of the sight
of Dry Goods.—He will now take in pay
Seaweed, Rockweed, good demands a-
gainst the Durr government, or any kinds
of manure.—Beef, Pork, Poultry, Corn,
Hay, Stubble and in fact any thing except
money.

ON HAND,
Gloves at 6 cents per pair,
Needles 3 cents per paper,
Shawls for a song,
Ribbons for about nothing,
Foundations 5 to 6 cts. per yd.
A Lot of square Bandboxes
Fancy Handkerchiefs at 25 cts,
Buttons for less than nothing.
Silks, Merinos, Wide Lawns and
many other goods too tedious to mention,
all of which must be sacrificed in ex-
change, and the Store cleared out in the
course of a month on the honor of a Far-
mer and not on the honor of a Dry Goods
dealer. [Dec 24.]

BIRD SEED.—A fresh lot of every
kind just received and for sale at
the Confectionary and Variety Store of
T. STACY JR.
Also for sale, Bird Cages, Classics, and
Bird Books. [Jan 22]

Medicated Lozenges.

Prepared by Doct. Fales of Boston.

The following kinds just received,
COTON, and DYSENTERY,
CARRHON and WORM.

These Lozenges stand unrivalled of any
now in use having restored to health all
who have taken them for any of the Com-
plaints for which they are intended.
They are for sale at **STACY'S** Con-
fectionary and Variety Store, by the
Doz or single Box.
Newport Sept. 10.

MORE NEW GOODS. Just Received. AT NO. 132.

Robroy Plaids, Plaid Flannels
Mous de Laines, Plaid Shawls,
Canton Flannels, Neat Shawls,
Prints.

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings,
all of which are offered at the lowest
prices by the piece or yard by
Nov. 5.] **J. M. COOK & CO.**

N. SWEET.

HAS RETURNED from Boston again with
a remarkable cheap lot of Dry Goods
from the late auctions and best importers.—
All who wish to get a great deal for a little
money will do well, before they make
their purchases, to call at the **OLD**
CHEAP STAND, and there they will
find the real bargains.—such as Flannels,
Diapers, very cheap Calicoes, Mouslin de
Laines, Umbrellas for only 75 cents, Car-
peting, Rugs; and Red figured Bookings;
4-4 Sheetings 6, 8, 10, 12 1-2 cts per yard,
Merino Cloth, Alpaca, plain and figured
Silk, Table Covers & Linen Table Cloths,
Blue Camblet, old fashion Brown Silk Ban-
dannaes, Calicoes, Prints, Mouslin and Lawns,
cheap Indispensables, Boots with Soles
and Stockings all together; Graces, Bed
Rugs, and a large quantity of Shawls,
rino Hose, blue, black and white, and
handsome cheap lot of dark winter Rib-
bons; childrens Silk Hdkfs; Linen Cam-
brick Hdkfs.; Cotton Flannels, Drilling,
Striped Shirting; Broadcloths, Cassimeres
Guarazey Frocks.

Blankets.

Bonnets—English Willow, & Florence
Braid. With a great variety of other ar-
ticles not mentioned, and all will be sold
cheap.
Newport, Oct. 29, 1842, 53w.

FIGS.

WHITE FIGS a first rate article
Oranges, Lemons, Pines, &c.
at **T. STACY JR'S** Confectionary and
variety store. March 12.

RICH Tufted RUGS.

25 Tufted Rugs, of elegant pat-
terns and superior quality, bought
at auction in New York, last week, and
for sale at about half price, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
May 14.

STOCKING YARN,

In every variety of color, quality and
price, just opened by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

DARK mixed, light mixed, & check-
ed Gambroons, just received and for
sale at very low prices, at No. 132, by
June 11.] **J. M. COOK & Co.**

SHAWLS.

JUST received from New York,
Satin striped, bordered and plain
Mouseline de Laine Shawls, for sale at
No. 132 by **J. M. COOK & Co.**
June 4.

Melasse, Hhd Shooks and
Heads.

1000 of the first quality. For sale
by
PECKHAM, BULL & CO.
Oct. 1.

STOVES & GRATE.

THE subscriber wishes to give no-
tice that as the season is approach-
ing for the use of Stoves and Grates, and
many people have Stoves on hand which
they wish to dispose of—I will take them
at the Store No. 142 Thames street and
sell them for a very moderate commis-
sion, either at Auction or at private sale,
as may be agreed upon when brought.
Persons wishing to purchase Stoves
or Grates, will do well to call at No. 142
Thames street before they purchase.
CHARLES N. TILLEY.

A Second Hand Coal Cooking Stove
with the necessary fixtures all in
good order, for sale cheap, by
Oct. 1.] **H. SESSIONS**

Canton Matting.

A Large Lot, all widths, just opened
by **WM. C. COZZENS & CO.**

Coaster's Manifests

For sale at this Office.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.

The New York papers contain fur-
ther accounts of the proceedings of the
Naval Court of Inquiry held on board
the North Carolina for the investiga-
tion of the facts relating to the mutiny
on board the Somers.

On Thursday (the second day) Mr.
Mackenzie being called on, when the
Court opened, for any statement he
might have to make of the case, sub-
mitted a copy of the narrative sent to
the Navy Department, which Mr. Hoff-
man commenced reading. After recit-
ing the facts concerning the voyage,
now familiar to the public, it states that
on the return to the U. S., Lieutenant
Gansevoort came into his cabin on the
25th of November and reported on the
authority of Mr. Wales, purser's stew-
ard, a conspiracy to mutiny, and that
Midshipman Spencer was at the head
of the mutiny. This Lieut. G. said
had been told him by Mr. Wales, whose
narration was as follows:—

On the night of the 25th of November,
between 6 and 8 in the evening, Wales
said he was aroused by Spencer, who as-
ked him to go upon the booms, as he had
something to say to him. He got up,
and, on arriving at the booms, he was as-
ked by Spencer, "Do you fear death?
do you fear a dead man? do you fear to
kill a man?" Wales, with admirable
coolness, induced Spencer to go on, took
the oath of secrecy, and entered into all
his plans. Spencer told him that he had
been told in his plan; that they would
embark in the enterprise, Spencer
said that a large box of wine on board
contained a large amount of gold and
other treasure. His object was to go
to the Isle of Pines, where one of his as-
sociates, who had been a pirate before,
had a confederate; that he would attack
no vessels that he could not capture, and
destroy all he captured; that he would
select from them such females as were
proper, use them, and then dispose of
them; that he had all the details of the
plan drawn out on a paper, which was
in the back of his breast. He showed
money to Mr. Wales, and, before separa-
ting, threatened him with instant death, if
ever he revealed what he had told him.

Capt. Mackenzie thought it due to the
wardroom officers to state the circumstan-
ces connected with their having brandy
on board. When the vessel was first
equipped, I told the first Lieutenant that it
was my desire that no liquor should be
used in the steerage of the vessel;—and
gave as a reason for this that the obliga-
tions of hospitality always fell upon the
Captain and his under officers, and that
upon such occasions all should have their
share. This hint had its intended effect,
and I never had occasion to use compul-
sion. Knowing that Lieut. Gansevoort
viewed the matter in the same light, I
did not interfere with the arrangements of
the ward room; and if I had done so it
would only have been in the way of
friendly advice. It now appears that
when the vessel was ordered to the Coast
of Africa, a supply of brandy had been
ordered on board by some who had pre-
viously been on the same voyage, and
who thought it would be a good defence
against the malaria of that coast. By
accident, as I then thought, but by design,
as subsequent developments have made
probable, the steward ordered the brandy
from two different grocers, so that double
the quantity required was brought on
board. None of this was used by the
mess or by any others than Spencer and
those whom he endeavored to corrupt.

Such, proceeded Capt. Mackenzie,
was the purport of the information which
I received from Lieut. Gansevoort. To
me the whole affair seemed so monstrous
that I treated it with ridicule, and believ-
ed that Spencer had been amusing him-
self and Wales with some story of piracy
he had learned from some novel or tale
of murder. Still I could not help feeling
that it was sporting with a serious subject
and that my duty required me to be upon
my guard, and I resolved closely to watch
the movements of Spencer. I directed
the first Lieutenant to observe him very
narrowly. I learned that in the course
of the day Spencer had been in the ward
room for some time, and had busied him-
self in examining a chart of the West
Indies, and that he had made some in-
quiries concerning the Isle of Pines. The
Lieutenant told him that he believed it
was a place much frequented by pirates,
and drily asked him if he had any ac-

quaintances there?—Spencer passed the
day sullenly, and was often observed to
be examining a paper, and making rums
with his pen-knife. Lieut. Gansevoort
soon after made some excuse for follow-
ing him to the foretop, when he found him
engaged in making love devices on his
arm. He expressed his desire to learn the
rate of the Chronometer, and was refer-
red to the Master of the Marines. He
was frequently seen engaged in holding
secret conferences with Boatswain Crom-
well and Small, and was known to have
given money to different persons of the
crew. He had also incited the steward
to steal brandy, which he had given to
the crew, and with which he had once
or twice got drunk himself.

Spencer has the faculty of throwing
his under jaw out of joint and of this
playing with it a variety of musical airs;
and he was frequently found thus amus-
ing the crew. In his intercourse with
me he was servile to the last degree; but
among the crew I learned that he was
loudly and blasphemously vituperative
against me, and that he had often abused
me in the most outrageous and violent
terms, and declared that it would give
him real pleasure to roll me overboard
from the round top. I found that he had
drawn a representation of a black flag
and asked members of the crew what
they thought of it; that he had often said
that the vessel would be easily taken;
that he had not long before examined the
palm of the hands of one of the midship-
men, to tell his fortune, and had predict-
ed for him a speedy and violent death.

These things induced me to look back
over all I had heard or observed of the
Somers. When young Spencer first re-
ported himself to me for duty on board
my vessel I gave him my hand welcomed
him on board. I heard not long after
that he had been involved in difficulty
upon hearing this I earnestly desired the
removal from my vessel—principally on
account of the young man I had with me,
two of whom were men of blood, two by alliance, and four
were entrusted to my especial care. The
circumstances of his connection with a
high and distinguished officer of the Go-
vernment, by enhancing, if possible, his
baseness, increased my desire to get rid
of him.

On this point, I beg that I may not be
misunderstood I revere authority, and in
this republican country I regard its exer-
cise as an evidence of genius, intelligence
and virtue. But I have no respect for
the base son of an honored father. On
the contrary, the conduct of that man
who sullies by his crimes the pure fame
and the high honor of his parent, seems to
me to be far more base than one equally
guilty from an humble station. But I
wish nothing to do with baseness in any
shape, least of all on board a vessel be-
longing to the United States. On this
account I wished to get rid of Spencer.
Two others soon joined the vessel, and
these seven were obliged to occupy the
space fitted only for five. I had heard
that Spencer had expressed a willing-
ness to be transferred, and hoped that he
would now consent.

The reader was here interrupted by
some imperfection in the copy of the
statement, and soon after the Court ad-
journed to 11 o'clock on Friday.

THIRD DAY.—On Friday, the Court
assembled pursuant to adjournment.—
Mr. Howe commenced reading the
statement of Commander Mackenzie
in continuation; the following sketch
of which we copy from the Commer-
cial Advertiser:

From the point at which our report
concluded yesterday, the narrative goes
on to state that Spencer made an appli-
cation to be removed to the Grampus.—
The Somers sailed with seven in the steer-
age. Captain Mackenzie rebuked Spen-
cer less frequently than others, on ac-
count of his having so much enmity to
himself. At evening quarters he order-
ed all the officers on deck except one
midshipman.

He then told Spencer that as he had
heard, the latter aspired to the command
of the ship. Spencer replied no, he was
only joking. Captain Mackenzie told
him it was joking on a serious subject,
and it might cost his life. He ordered
Spencer to take off his cravat, but nothing
was found in it.

Capt. Mackenzie told Spencer his
plans were known and he was then put
in irons, and Lieutenant Gansevoort was
ordered to watch him and put him to
death if he was found communicating
with any of the suspected portion of the
crew. Strict watch was kept, but Spencer
was treated kindly.

The next day, Sunday, measures were
taken to watch Cromwell and Small, the
former of whom stood up boldly, but
Small was uneasy.

At the usual service on Sunday he

watched the countenances of the assembly, but could discover nothing remarkable.

The portion of the crew which he suspected of being leagued with Spencer, gathered aloft, within the eye of Spencer was constantly turned.

In the evening they were again aloft. Captain Mackenzie arrested Cromwell, who denied being in league with Spencer, but said Small was. Cromwell was put in irons; all the officers went armed, and either the captain or lieutenant was constantly on deck. Subsequently he had occasion to punish one named Waltham, and then he determined to take some decided course in regard to the mutiny. He thought the greater part of the crew were faithful, and destined to share the fate of the officers. He therefore addressed them.

He then refused tobacco to Spencer, which the latter took sorely to heart. On Tuesday, November 29th, Waltham was again punished for distributing wine, on which occasion he called the crew together and addressed them. He thought the officers were faithful, but not all the crew, and one of them threatened at one time violence to Mr. Wales.

Mr. Green missed his muster, as also several others, and he then distributed the disobedient in different parts of the vessel. But should a storm occur he feared the disaffected might take advantage of it; and he felt justified in taking some more decided measures. The first lieutenant was of the same opinion.

He then addressed a circular to all the other officers, in which he asked their united counsel as to the best course to be pursued under the circumstances of the case. After he had written this circular, but before he had sent it, on the 30th of November, Waltham came forward and wished to be released, which was promised if he would confess, but he refused and was remanded.

He had a knife, fit only for killing, and his battle-axe was sharpened, contrary to custom.

McKinley was also arrested. The prisoners were now seven.

On the receipt of the circular the officers met and passed the whole day in examining witnesses, while the captain kept watch. At night the examination was discontinued, and strict watch kept all night. On the morning of the 1st of December the answer of the officers was handed to him, in which they declared themselves of opinion that Spencer, Cromwell and Small should be put to death, as it was unsafe to attempt to sail to the United States.

There were two others equally guilty as regarded intention, but the three afterward executed could alone navigate the vessel.

He directed the first lieutenant to call the inferior officers on deck, and armed them with cutlasses.

The three in irons were called up, and he told them that they must die. He allowed them ten minutes. Spencer was penitent, and said that Cromwell was innocent, but the lieutenant and the other officers were of opinion that Cromwell was guilty. Captain Mackenzie afterward brought such proofs of Cromwell's guilt before Spencer that the latter said nothing.

Small received the announcement of his fate with composure. Spencer said at first he had nothing to say, but afterward sent blessings to his parents and acknowledged he deserved his fate for this and other crimes. He said it would kill his mother. But Captain Mackenzie told him it would have been worse for him and his parents if he had succeeded in his piratical designs.

The captain tried to convince him that it was better for his parents that he should be executed here than to be taken home. Spencer then confessed that if he got on shore, he should escape; that he had formed plans of piracy when on board the John Adams and the Potomac.

More than an hour and a half had elapsed, and Spencer requested that his face might be covered. A black handkerchief, the only one convenient, was bound around his face, and frocks over the faces of the two others.

A Bible and prayer-book were brought; Spencer knelt down and read from the Bible. Capt. McKenzie told him God was merciful, and commanded him to ask the Divine forgiveness. He then asked Spencer to forgive him, and he replied "I forgive you." The captain then asked him—

"Have I done any thing for which you wish to kill me?" He replied, "Nothing. I may have disliked you, but it was all fancy." Spencer wished to see Wales. The latter was called, and Spencer asked his forgiveness. Wales, weeping, replied, "I forgive you—farewell."

Spencer then asked the forgiveness of Small, but Small drew back with horror and replied, "No by God."

Spencer said, "My God forgive me. I cannot die without your forgiveness." At the solicitation of the captain, Small then forgave Spencer. Small asked the captain's forgiveness, and said, "You have always treated me like a man, and I regret that I have ever harbored the intention of mutiny against the flag of my country."

The captain then said, "You have a higher duty than that to your flag," and urged him to ask forgiveness of his God, which he did, saying "Now give me a quick and easy death."

The signal for execution was the firing of a gun and running up the flag of our country, and Spencer asked to be allowed to give the word, but his heart failed him when the time came, and he

requested the captain to give the word, which was done and the victims were run up.

Cromwell said to his wife that he died innocent. It was the part of this man, the statement says, to appear innocent. Small, the captain had reason to think, was a well disposed man, but led away by his appetite for strong drink. It was well ascertained that Cromwell had been a pirate.

After the execution three cheers were given to the flag of the ship; then all hands were piped down below, to dinner, and after the lapse of an hour they were called up, the bodies taken down, and with appropriate services committed to the deep.

The remains of Spencer were buried according to his rank. His body was laid out on deck in uniform, with the exception of his sword, which he had forfeited.

In conclusion, this statement commended the conduct of the officers, and recommended the promotion of some of them. Wales was recommended to the purser's station, and the captain's nephew O. H. Perry, to the post vacated by the death of Spencer.

For himself, Commander McKenzie claimed only his command, unless he was deemed unworthy to hold it.

This narrative presented a full, clear and consistent statement of facts, and was written in a graphic and impressive style. The reading was finished at about ten minutes past one.

JAMES W. WALES was then called and sworn.

I was on board the Somers on her last voyage in the capacity of Purser's Steward.

I was informed that a mutiny existed on board the Somers on the night of the 25th of November, in the 2d dog watch. I was standing forward by the Bitts, and Mr. Spencer came forward and after passing some few remarks relative to the weather, requested me to get on the booms with him, telling me at the same time that he had something very important to communicate. I accordingly got on the booms and he commenced the conversation by asking me if I was afraid of death. We were alone on the booms—no one was near us. He asked me, did I fear a dead man, and dare I kill a person. I was very much surprised at these questions and looked up to see if he was not joking, but I saw he was very much in earnest in what he said to me, and looking very serious.

I replied that I was not particularly anxious to die quite yet, and I had no cause to fear a dead person, and did a man sufficiently abuse or insult me, I thought I could muster sufficient courage to kill him. Spencer replied, I don't doubt your courage at all, I know it. But said he, "can you keep a secret?"

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night, and he wished to have some further conversation with him relative to their plans, and desired Small to see that foreman in the meantime—but he did not mention the name of the foreman. Small then left. Spencer then made overtures to me and told me if I would join them he would give me the situation of third officer in command. He then went on to state that the Captain had a large amount of money on board; this he said, and with what the purser had, would make a pretty little sum to commence with. He then asked me what I thought of the project, and I gave him to understand that I thought well of it, as I thought best to dissemble so as to get further information from him.

My duty then called me away. Spencer remarked that he would have another interview on the morrow and then he would show me the plan he had drawn up. He followed me as far as the gangway, saying if I lisped a syllable of what he had communicated to me, that I should be murdered.—If he did not do it himself, those connected with him would, go where I might, my life would not be worth a straw. I replied, I would not make any mention of it. This conversation on the booms lasted nearly two hours. We were nearly in the centre of the booms, where we were unobserved, as it was contrary to the rules of the vessel for any person to set on the booms. I have given all the conversation that occurred on the booms.

I then took the first opportunity I could, to make the conversation known to Capt. Mackenzie. The conversation ceased about nine o'clock at night, when Spencer went below to turn in. It was a very light night, I think it was moonlight.

I proceeded as far aft as the cabin, intending to communicate the occurrence to Capt. Mackenzie, but perceived Small watching me very closely, and I went back without going into the cabin, and thought I would try to get in the ward room. There I was put off again, as Spencer put up his head and asked what the devil I was about cruising around there for. Spencer was in his hammock, which was along close to the door leading to the ward room, and which I had to pass before I could enter the ward room.

I made no reply to him, but pretended to get in the purser's store room which was next to his hammock. I then went on to the birth deck, and in about an hour I returned to the steerage door, but found Spencer still awake. I went there at the expiration of the hour with a view of getting in the wardroom. The lights were out in the wardroom and the officers had retired. I then let it rest till morning, but did not go to sleep. I tried to get asleep but could not.

In the morning before breakfast, about 7 o'clock, as soon as I could get in, I communicated the intelligence to Purser Heiskell, and then went on deck and told the First Lieutenant that the Purser wished to see him immediately, in the wardroom. I condensed my statement to Purser Heiskell as much as possible. I kept out of the way of the officers, so as not to be seen talking with him, and I saw them all talking together when they saw me, and I expected they thought I was playing them foul.

I endeavored to obtain another interview that day with Spencer, but I could not, as he was up in the foretop nearly all the morning, with Benj. F. Green, one of the forecabin men, so that I could not get any chance of talking with him. That same evening, at quarters, Mr. Spencer was arrested and put in irons. I had not heard any thing else previous to my conversation with Spencer, from any of the men on the subject of the projected mutiny. I had previously, on the 26th, seen Spencer, Cromwell, Small, Nevill, Wilson, and McKinley, all standing by the Jacobs ladder. I stood in the gangway, but not near enough to hear any of their conversation. They conversed in the usual tone. I noticed no difference in their tones, but did not hear any thing that was said.

I saw Comr. M. and Spencer on the quarter deck that evening, at the same time he was arrested. Capt. M. said to Spencer he understood he aspired to the command of that vessel, and he did not know how he was to accomplish that object unless he was to ride over the dead bodies of the officers. I heard Mr. Spencer say, "Yes, sir," and then I was sent away to get some iron to iron him. I got up the iron and brought them on deck; I saw his sword taken away from him and the iron put on. He submitted to have them put on willingly; some of the petty officers were on the quarter deck at the time; all the officers were called aft, and I think there were some of the men on the quarter deck stationed at the guns. Spencer was then taken on the larboard arm chest. This was at evening quarters, about 6 o'clock. I saw that dissatisfaction existed among the men.—After this, an order had to be given two or three times, and when it was obeyed it was done in a muttering, surliness, as if they did not care a farthing whether it was done or not. Cromwell's hammock hung next to me, and he was called on deck that night for something and went up muttering, but I did not hear what he said. During the same evening, I saw Wilson, McKee and McKinley collected together on the forecabin, and when any of the men or officers went there, they would separate and go off to other parts of the vessel. I did not hear any of their conversations.

I did not notice any thing particular the next day, except that they were surlily about doing their duty. The surliness appeared to be general. The following day, I think Cromwell and Small were put in irons. After they were put in irons, the crew was disorderly. In the morning while holystoning decks, I saw signs made between Spencer and Cromwell with Wilson and McKinley, by putting their hands to their chins. Cromwell rose up, and as I was the officer in charge of the prisoners, I told him if I saw any further signs passing between them I would cut him down. I then went to the stern of the launch where Wilson was, with my pistol cocked, and found that he was pulling out one of the guns handspikes, and there were some holy stones lying by the stern of the launch. I told him if I saw any further signs from him, I would blow his brains out. He made no reply, but went to drawing water. I reported this circumstance to Capt. M. and I expressed my fears that it was dangerous to leave these men loose with the holy stones about, as they might be used to knock a man down before he knew it. I saw Spencer with his hands on one of the battle axes feeling it, and trying how he could work it with his hand irons. This was while Spencer, Cromwell and Small were confined. The battle axes were removed from the arm chest when this was reported to Comr. Mackenzie. That morning before Green, McKenly, McKee and Wilson, were confined, they all missed their muster at the

call of the watch. They were together and kept about the stern of the launch and did not answer to their muster. That day, at morning quarters, they were put in irons.—We had quarters at 9 A. M. After this I noticed that there was still dissatisfaction among the crew, and when an order was given, they went to work surlily about it. I heard nothing at the time, except what others had said. This dissatisfaction kept on till after the execution, and then I noted that those who had been the most surlily, were now most eager to obey orders.

The sullenness appeared to increase from day to day, after the arrest of Spencer and readily perceptible. I think this extended to as many as half the crew and probably more.

I was present at the execution; but did not hear the conversation between Comr. M. and the prisoners, except that Capt. M. asked Small to forgive Spencer. Spencer said to Small, "I hope you will forgive me," and Small replied, Spencer how can you ask me to forgive you when you have brought me to this? Capt. M. told Small not to go out of this world with any bad feelings at his heart, but to forgive him, and Small said, "since you request it I will," and he then held out his hand and shook Spencer's.—Lieut. Gansevoort shook hands with Small, bidding him farewell, and Comr. M. asked, what have you against me that you do not shake hands with me?" Small replied he did not think he would shake hands with such a poor fellow as him and bid him good by. He then shook hands with Capt. M. very cordially and bid him farewell.

I heard Small say as he looked to the flag, "God bless that flag." He asked permission of Capt. M. to address his shipmates, which was readily granted, and he then addressed them. I can't recollect his words, but he warned them to take example by his fate, and said his sentence was right and just, and it was right that he should die. He then said, "God bless that flag," looking up to it. He then asked Spencer if he was ready to die, saying, "I am," but Spencer made no reply. Spencer had permission to give the order to fire the gun, but he could not give it.

As Spencer was passing to the gangway, I stood by the truck, and he said to me, "Mr. Wales, I sincerely hope you will forgive me for tampering with your fidelity." I replied that I did, and hoped God would forgive him. He then shook my hand, and bidding me farewell, went to the gangway, and I remained at my station. I had no other conversation with either of them at that time.

On the 11th of November, while at Mesurado, on the coast of Africa, I heard Spencer speak against Capt. Mackenzie. We were going ashore in a boat. Mr. Spencer was officer of the boat, and Midshipman Rodgers was also in the boat. The Captain had spoken to him just as he was going over the side, about his not being in uniform, and he came down the side muttering; but I did not understand what he was saying.

When we got about 20 or 30 yards from the boat, Capt. M. turned the boat and asked Spencer to come aft, and he did not get it, and then said in a lower tone, "he'd be d—d if he was going back to get it for the d—d old humbug—he might go to h—ll." He continued cursing all the way and the boat's crew were laughing at it. I think McKinley was in the boat and Golding also—it was the second cutter. I think some of the men were in the boat who were afterwards implicated in the mutiny.

About two weeks before he made his plans known to me, and while on the passage from Mesurado to St. Thomas, Spencer had the watch on deck, and Mr. Rogers sang out to let go some brace and Spencer was forward talking with Cromwell and others.—Cromwell was boatswain's mate of the watch but neither of them paid any attention to the order. He called out I think three times, and then came forward and gave the order to the men themselves.

They heard the order as distinctly as I did. Capt. M. noticed this, and sent for Spencer to come aft; but I did not hear what Capt. M. said to him while he was aft; and when he came forward again, he was muttering curses against the commander. I asked him what was the matter, and he said "the Captain says I don't pay attention to my duty, and requests me to pay more attention hereafter—God d—d him, I should like to catch him some of these dark nights on the round house and plunge him over-board. It would be a pleasing task for me to do it, and God d—d him I'll do it."

I made no reply, and he went forward and commenced talking with the men. I think there were four or five of them together. I did not report that conversation to any person. I was not aware that those were mutinous expressions; there were other officers standing by, who must have heard it too, but I don't know who they were. Spencer showed me a picture of a brig, and he had it also in the wardroom, where he had a dispute with the purser, who called the trysail the mainsail. The brig had a black flag at the peak.

At Madeira, while getting under weigh, I heard Cromwell speak against the Captain.—Capt. M. had spoken about some rigging being out of order and said that he as boatswain ought to have attended to it, and after Capt. M. went aft, he said he didn't care a d—n about the rigging, and that Capt. M. was desirous of getting too much work out of the crew—that there was no need of getting under weigh that night, at the same time wishing the Captain and the brig further in hell than they were out. All the men forward heard this.

Some of the officers were forward, but I don't think they heard it, as they were busy; soon after leaving New York, Cromwell told me that Spencer had given him \$15, and told him he was giving to the Sergeant of Marines why it was should lose it. He did not say as a pretty good present. Spencer during the cruise drew about \$15 or \$20 worth of tobacco and cigars, which he distributed among the crew, but principally among the boys. He would give Cromwell a bunch of two cigars at a time; I have also seen him give cigars to Small; I have seen him give money to Small at Tenerife to go ashore with, but I don't know how much. There were two silver pipes. I have seen him give tobacco to Van Velson and Green, a point at a time, and also to Scott, another pipe, but in smaller quantities. I do not recollect any other fact or circumstance which can throw any light on the mutiny.

Examined, by Commander Mackenzie.—I have heard Cromwell speak of his wife, soon after leaving port, and Cromwell when he came below began speaking of friendly home, and spoke of his wife in a very light manner for a man who had just been married.

Capt. M. said, he wished this question asked not for the purpose of injuring or in any

way affecting Mrs. Cromwell, who he understood, was a very respectable and estimable woman, but to counteract the sympathy which might be excited by his manner of speaking of her in his last moments, and to show his own venality.

Spencer spoke to me when on the booms, of Capt. M.'s treatment of him. He said Capt. M. was too particular and proud of his office. I can't exactly recollect what it was he spoke about. Spencer said the pistols and also the muskets alluded to in the conversation on the booms, were loaded. I heard Spencer say "Dead men tell no tales." That was his motto, and he used the words when speaking of scuttling such vessels as they might take after murdering all on board.

He said the small fry would eat a considerable, and he would make them walk the plank, as they were an useless article on board of a vessel. He alluded to the young apprentices, as we had some very small boys on board.

When Spencer spoke of the pleasure it would give him to throw Capt. M. overboard, some of the crew appeared pleased. I noticed them smiling when he said so. Cromwell and Small were among the number who smiled.

Capt. M. here handed to the Court a question, having reference to himself, and the charge made against him by the article in the Madisonian.

The Court thought it should not be admitted in that form, and after looking at the precept, the Judge Advocate thought the question should be put in the more general form.

The question as modified by the Judge Advocate, was then put to the witness; which was, as to the conduct and character of Capt. M., with reference to the mutiny. The witness replied that he was humane in his treatment of the prisoners, and that every thing required for their comfort was attended to.

The question as proposed by Commander M., was then put, to the effect, whether during the continuance of any of the difficulties on board the Somers, he had observed in the commander any conduct exhibiting a despotical temper or unmanly fear, or whether he had observed any thing unbecoming an officer.

To this question the witness gave a most decided negative.

Re-examined by Mr. Hoffman.—Spencer, in his conversation with me on the booms, stated that the brig was to go first to the Isle of Pines, and then to cruise wherever he could pick up the most and best prizes. No particular place was mentioned as a cruising ground. The testimony was then read over to the witness and having been corrected, Commander M., requested permission, which was granted, to put the following question:

From what you observed during the progress of the mutiny, and what you knew of the state of the crew, did you then believe, and do you now believe, that the Somers could have been brought in safety to New York, if the execution of the ringleaders had been delayed. To which he did not believe then or now that she could have been brought in safety to New York, if the execution of the ringleaders had been delayed. To which he did not believe then or now that she could have been brought in safety to New York, if the execution of the ringleaders had been delayed.

To Mr. Hoffman. I am a native of Newport, R. I. and have been a book-keeper in the city of New York. I have been about three years in the service.

The Court here adjourned to Saturday at 11 A. M.

On Saturday, Mr. Wales was again called, and asked if he recollected that he had omitted to state any thing in his previous statement. He then testified as to Cromwell's general tyrannical character—especially in his treatment to the boys. He said that Small and Cromwell both had told him of their having been in slavers. There was nothing else important in his testimony.

Li Gansevoort was next sworn and as far as it went, his testimony corroborated the statement of Mr. Wales. The execution of the leaders of the mutiny took place on the 1st of December, and the brig arrived at St. Thomas on the 5th, according to the evidence of Li G.

ON TUESDAY, Comr. Mackenzie made another communication, stating that in all the mutinies on record, it appears that they had been provoked by excessively harsh treatment. He wished an opportunity to prove that the mutiny on board the Somers was not incited by any cruel treatment or acts of tyranny on his part.

As Lieut Davis was then in New York, on his way to Washington, he wished that he might be examined, after the testimony of Lieut. Gansevoort should be concluded. In the communication, instances of mutiny on board the Hermione, the Blonde, the Bounty, and the Medina, are mentioned. On board the Hermione a British frigate, during the French Revolution, the mutiny was no evidence of disloyalty on the part of the mutineers, but was provoked by a long train of grievances.

The Court postponed a decision on this application until after the examination of Lieutenant Gansevoort, and Mr. Perry the acting master, and accordingly, proceeded with their testimony, which, as it is only confirmatory of Comr. Mackenzie's Narrative, we do not deem worth while to copy.

Alabama Gold.—The East Alabamian says: The broken lands in some parts of Randolph and Tallapoosa counties are said to teem with the precious mineral.—In the latter county, a considerable number of persons have recently made entries of land with a view to commence mining operations immediately. The gold is found, we are informed, in what miners term "rock veins;" and a yield is obtained by crushing the rock in some rude wooden contrivance, of two or three dwts. per day to the hand. In a short time we have confident expectations the pure bullion will be very plentiful in this vicinity.

An immense weight may be raised a short distance by first tightening a dry rope between it and a support, and then wetting the rope. The moisture imbibed into the rope by capillary attraction causes it to become shorter.

Twenty-Seventh Congress,

THIRD SESSION.

IN THE SENATE Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The bill to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, was referred by a vote of 23 to 19.

IN THE HOUSE, the repeal of the Bankrupt bill was discussed—and Messrs. Saltonstall and Cushing addressed the House in opposition to repeal.

IN THE SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 28. A report of the Secretary of the Senate was presented, giving an account of the expenditures of the contingent fund.

Various memorials were presented and referred to the judiciary committee, remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. McRoberts presented the credentials of Sidney Reese, elected a Senator from Illinois for 6 years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Young.

IN THE HOUSE Mr Johnson, of Tenn. obtained leave to introduce a bill to prevent the allowance of extra compensation to officers of the General Government.

The bill having been read a second time.—Mr Johnson moved that it be engrossed.

The bill was, however, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed—yeas 70, nays 56.

The rules were suspended, and five thousand extra copies of the communication from the State Department in relation to the changes made in foreign tariffs were ordered to be printed.

Mr King submitted a resolution of enquiry relative to transportation of the mails, which was adopted.

The House then took up Mr Everett's bill for repealing the Bankrupt Law; upon which a long debate ensued, in which Messrs Barnard, Thompson, Canbell and Everett took part. Mr Wise obtained the floor, but gave way on a motion to adjourn; and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE Thursday, Dec. 29.—A variety of bills were reported and appropriately referred; and petitions and memorials were presented on the subject of the Bankrupt Law.

IN THE HOUSE, a large batch of bills were also reported and referred; and memorials were presented on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, State Debts, &c.

Mr. Wise being entitled to the floor, made a long and elaborate defence of the President, and attacked the Whig party, charging them with treason and perfidy, and attributing the first cause of disunion between them to a clash of interests between Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay.

A message from the President of the United States, which was sent yesterday at an hour too late for it to be read, was then read. It recommended the appointment of a Commissioner to China, who should have the power to form a treaty with that nation, and should reside here. It also recommended that the independence of the Sandwich Islands should be acknowledged, and that a Consul should be appointed to those Islands, with a moderate salary.

After the message was read, Mr. Cushing moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed, which was agreed to.

The House then took up the private calendar and discussed and passed a few private bills. Some bills from the Senate were read by their titles and referred. A joint resolution from the Senate to distribute the catalogues of the library to the different Colleges and to those who have a right to the benefit of the Library, was passed as it was amended in the Senate, and the House then adjourned till Tuesday.

Reduction of Postage and Abolition of Franking.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract of a letter from Washington, from which it appears that the Postmaster General is about to recommend some important changes in the Post Office Law.

"The convocation of postmasters have agreed upon certain amendments to the present post office law, which will be immediately submitted to the action of Congress by Mr. Merrick of the Senate, who expresses himself favorable to the proposed alterations."

The Postmaster General has advised, and, in conjunction with the postmasters from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, has determined upon the following changes:—All letters written by heads of departments, or by members of Congress, shall be charged to the government. No postmaster shall be allowed the privilege of franking any letter other than on the business of his office. The highest postage shall be ten cents for any letter from or to any place in the United States. Some other less important alterations may be proposed to assist in diminishing the expenditures of this branch of the public service."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW-YORK.—On Thursday night 29 ult., about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in New-York, which destroyed a large amount of property. The Courier and Enquirer says that it broke out at the corner of Water and Fletcher streets, in the store of Messrs. Swift & Nicoll, hat and fur dealers, which proved more destructive in its effects than any that has occurred for some time past. The snow, which had fallen to a considerable depth, impeded the arrival of the engines for a longer time than usual, and, for some twenty minutes, but one of the old corporation engines was playing on the fire, and that could scarcely throw a stream which reached the second story. At last, however, the fire department mustered in force, and one of the new engines threw a stream of water on the building opposite in Water street, which extinguished the flames as soon as it reached them.

The wind was blowing in the direction of Maiden Lane, and the flames taking that course before they were subdued, in addition to the building above mentioned, that kept by Mr. Blunt, nautical instrument maker, 156 Water-street; by J. D. Phillips, furrier, 123 Maiden lane, corner of Water-street; by Howe & Co, shoe-store, No. 131; by Smith, Wright & Lyon, saddlers, No. 129; by Leeds & Thayer, druggists, and J. B. Smith & Co, varnishers, 127 Maiden lane, were nearly all burned down. The building in Fletcher-street, next to that where the fire broke out, was also consumed. All the efforts of the firemen could not prevent the flames crossing Maiden lane and breaking out in the store of A. B. Marvin & Co, 132 Maiden lane; but by great exertions their ravages were confined to the upper story.—Some of the contents of the building destroyed were saved.

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday states that the amount of insurance on the property destroyed is about \$100,000.—Thirteen city Companies, and three Companies out of the city, are "in," more or less; but the amount is in no case large. We never knew losses more equitably distributed.

The warehouse of John R. Triplett & Son, at Richmond, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning last. The adjacent buildings of Mr. Royal Parish and Quarles & Beasley, were partially damaged. The loss is estimated at between \$20,000 and \$30,000—entirely covered by insurance. Messrs. Triplett & Son have sustained a severe loss in the destruction of their book and papers. The Compiler in a postscript adds that Messrs. Triplett & Son's desk was found rifled near the dock. From this it appears that the store was first robbed and then set on fire by the rogues.

ROBBERY AND ARSON AT NEW ORLEANS.—On the 22d ult. the Exchange office of Messrs. Hollander & Braun, Camp street, New Orleans, was set on fire and robbed of about \$30,000. The clerk of H. & B. has been arrested on suspicion and an Italian barber who keeps a shop in Camp street, near Poydras. Upon the latter about \$8000 was found; and on searching his apartments, about \$600 in specie was likewise recovered.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.
SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1843.

The General Assembly of this State, will convene in Providence on Tuesday next, by adjournment from the October session.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—We have devoted as much of our columns as our limits will permit, to the interesting proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, the statements of Capt. McKensie and Mr. Wales contain every material fact that has yet been given in evidence.

REGISTERING.—The whole number of names registered in this town under the provisions of the new Constitution was 1130.—About two thirds of the number are understood to be friendly to the present State Authorities.

At the Annual Meeting of the NEWPORT MARINE SOCIETY, held on Tuesday last, the following officers were re-elected:—

HENRY J. HUDSON, President.
CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Secretary.
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.

The following aged persons have died in this town, during the last year:—

Rebecca Stacy,	97
Mary Barber,	95
Martha Yeomans,	93
William Card,	91
Mary Dayton,	90
Peggy Barker,	89
Amey Young,	87
Mary Barker,	84
Elizabeth Carey,	84
Clark Johnson,	83
Abigail Beasley,	81
Hannah Salisbury,	81
Hannah Spooner,	80
Hannah Moore,	80
Elizabeth Slocum,	78
Sarah Barlow,	78
Ann Barber,	78
Thomas G. Pitman,	78
Freelove Rogers,	77
Sarah Babcock,	76
Elizabeth Coddington,	76
Catharine Phillips,	73
Abigail Pitman,	72
Silas Gibbs,	70
Cuff Simmons, (colored)	70

The above list comprises the names of 25 persons, whose united ages amount to 2041 years, and average nearly 82 years to each person.—As the number of deaths in this town during the last year, was much less than usual, the above probably includes more than one fourth of the whole number.

The Ladies' Companion for January is received. This is one of the most beautiful of the monthlies. It is embellished with three Steel Plates—"Abraham and Isaac" "The Bridal Wreath"—"The Maid of Narni" and two pages of Music. Also original articles from N. P. Willis—Ingram—Herbert—H. F. Gould—Mrs. Ellet—Mrs. Embury, &c. This Magazine is beautifully printed and supplied to subscribers with great promptness.

The much admired vocalists Misses Mary and Rosina Shaw, gave another of their delightful concerts at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, which was attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather by a very respectable audience.—We understand they are on their way to New Orleans.

We are indebted to the attention of Hon. R. B. Cranston, member of Congress from this State, for a copy of the President's message and accompanying documents.

Such of our subscribers as may fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by leaving word at the office.

United States Senator.—The Hon. A. P. BAGBY was, on the 19th inst. re-elected without opposition to the United States Senate, from Alabama, for six years from the 4th March next.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—The election of Sidney Breese as Senator for Illinois in place of Mr. Young, was announced some days since. His vote on his election was 108, for Archibald Williams, the Whig candidate 49, and scattering 3. It is stated that in the caucus nomination, or as it is there denominated, in Tin Pan, the members of the party balloted 19 times before Mr. Breese succeeded. On the first ballot the votes were for Mr. Young 38, Douglas 29, Breese 28, and McLellen 18.

Supreme Court.

This Court met at Bristol on Monday last for the trial of the State prisoners. The Attorney General and Mr. Ames appeared for the Government, and Jonah Titus, Esq. for the prisoners.

Mr. Titus moved for the continuance of the indictments grounding his motion on the Affidavits of the prisoners, that they were not ready for trial, in consequence of the absence of the counsel they expected.

Mr. Ames for the Government stated that the State could not object to the continuance of the indictments on such affidavits. The Attorney General made a few remarks of the same tenor. The Court then continued all the indictments and adjourned to the regular term on the 2d Monday of March next.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The General Court of Massachusetts met on Wednesday last. P. W. Leland (dem.) was elected President of the Senate, and Lewis Josselyn, Clerk. Luther S. Cushing (Whig) was elected Clerk of the House, having received 176 votes, and John A. Bolles (dem.) 173. A ballot then took place for Speaker, and resulted as follows:

Thomas Kinnicut,	173
Seth J. Thomas,	173
Lewis Williams,	4

There being no choice, the House proceeded to a second ballot, and resulted as follows: Kinnicut 174; Thomas 175; and 2 scattering. On the third ballot, Kinnicut had 175; and Thomas 175.—

A discussion then took place, as to the right of Thomas Nash Jr. of Whately, to a seat, who presented no certificate of his election, but who had taken the oath of office, and had voted for Speaker, pending which at a little past 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The discussion in relation to the claim of Mr. Nash to a seat, at the opening of the Legislature, was resumed yesterday morning and had not terminated when the evening papers went to press.

The votes indicate very clearly that Marcus Morton will be elected Governor.

It is said that ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Esq. is to be appointed British Consul of the port of New York. The office is worth about \$10,000 a year.

Col. JOSEPH CILLEY, of Nottingham, has been nominated by the whigs of New Hampshire as their candidate for Governor.

Maj. Noah has vacated the chair editorial of the New York Union.

In the village of Woonsocket, (R. I.) there are eighteen mills, in which there are 1258 looms; 50,826 spindles; and 1162 hands. The aggregate number of yards of goods produced during the past year is 9,739,717; of which there were 250,000 yards warps; 584,000 yards flannels; 364,000 yards jeans; 62,400 yards negro cloths; 156,000 yards suitings; 5,645,000 yards cotton prints, and 3,117,000 yards cotton sheeting.

An Act worthy of all Praise.—A mercantile firm in this city, extensively engaged in business, became embarrassed in 1837, and settled with their creditors by paying sixty cents on the dollar. They recommenced business, and fortune has since smiled upon their undertakings, inasmuch that on Monday they sent as a "new year's gift" to each of their creditors, the balance, forty per cent, amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen thousand dollars!—[Merc. Journal.]

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Jan. 2. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 575 Beef Cattle, 2750 Sheep, 50 Stores and 30 Swine. About 200 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not sustained. We quote a few extra at 4.50. First quality \$4 a 4 52; second quality 3 25 a 3 50 third quality \$3 a 3 25.

Sheep—Dull. Lots were sold from 75c to 1 25. Weathers, from 1 25 to 1 50; stall fed, do from 2 50 to \$4.

Swine.—Those at Market were from the immediate neighborhood. No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 51.5 to 5c.

MARRIED.
In Providence, on the 2d inst. Mr. George Lawton, of Waltham, Mass. to Miss Roxellana A. Brownell of P.
In North Kingstown, on the 25th ult. by Rev. Elder Slocum, Capt. Wm. Gould, of South Kingstown, to Miss Juliet C. Huling, of North Kingstown.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Susanna Chaloner, colored woman, aged 62 years.

In Bristol, on Thursday night, Rebecca Coy, widow of the late Mr. John Coy, aged 73 years.—25th ult. Elizabeth Drew, daughter of Mr. Richard S. Waldron, aged 5 years.

At Trenton Falls, on the 17th ult. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Samuel Greenman, and daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Bliss of this town, aged 49 years.
In Tiverton, Dec. 3 Peleg Barker, aged 22 years, son of Mr. Giles Barker.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, December 31st.

Brig Wankinco, Atkins, from Baltimore for Fall River.
Sch'r Lightfoot, Ulmer, from Mobile for Providence, 20 days.
Sloops Superior, Smith, from New York for Providence; Hudson, Winslow, from Providence for New Bedford.

SUNDAY, January 1st.

Sloops Three Brothers, Heath, from N. York for Providence.
MONDAY, January 2d.

Sloop Senator, Gifford, from Westport for New Haven.
Sch'r Aurora, Thompson, from Bristol for Norfolk; Mansou, Colman, from Boston for Virginia; Pilgrim, Dodge, from Alexandria for Boston; Splendid, Crowell, from New York for do.

Brigs Clarissa, Watch, from Philadelphia for Boston; Falconer, Collins, from Appalacheicola for Providence.

TUESDAY, January 3d.

Brig China, Loud, 7 days from Savannah for Providence.
Sch'r Lightfoot, Ulmer, from Providence.
Sloop Arion, Mason, from do for New York.

Cleared—Brig Canonicus, Vaughan, New Orleans.
Sailed—the arrivals of the 2d.

WEDNESDAY, January 4th.

Sch'r Amos Birdsell, Birdsell, from New York.
Sloop Excel, Dunning, from Fall River for New York.

THURSDAY, January 5th.

Barque Gentleman, Morris, from Bath-wist, Africa, in distress, Crew sick.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Arr at New York, 24th ult., Sch'r Tasso, Almy, from Darien.
At Havana, 13th ult., Sch'r Convert, Gardner, from New Orleans, diseng.

Below New Orleans, 16th ult. Sch'r Rio, Cozzens, from Mobile; Cld at do, 16th. Sch'r General Cobb, Hammond, for Savannah; Arr at do, 18th, Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, from Mobile.

At Havana, 10th ult, Brig Annawon, Swasey, from Wilmington via Matanzas, diseng; Echo, Mosser, from do. do. Cld at do, 3d ult; Brig Poland, Smith, Ortigosa.

Arr at Holmes Hole, 2d inst. Sch'r Rowena, Williams, from Richmond for Boston.

WALERS.

Ship AUDLEY CLARKE, Griswold, of this port, was spoken in August, lat. 1 S. lon. 122 W. 20 mos out, with 1000 bbls.

Weekly Almanac.

1843.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High
JANUARY	riser,	sets,	riser,	water
7 Saturday,	7 26	4 34	11 54	0 32
8 Sunday,	7 26	4 34	morn.	1 13
9 Monday,	7 25	4 35	0 55	1 56
10 Tuesday,	7 24	4 36	1 58	2 43
11 Wednesday,	7 23	4 37	3 1	3 33
12 Thursday,	7 22	4 38	4 1	4 26
13 Friday,	7 22	4 38	5 1	5 23

Moons First quarter 8th day, 3h 27m.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the Members of Engine Company, No. 6, held at Engine House on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1843, Capt. J. L. Barker having resigned, it was voted, that the thanks of the Company be tendered to Capt. John L. Barker, for his long tried and valued services rendered said Company, of which he has been a member for the last 36 year.

NATH'L H. LANGLEY, Clerk.

NOTICES.

A lecture on the Pretensions of Phrenology will be delivered by Dr. G. A. HAMMETT, at the Town Hall, on MONDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock. Admittance free.
Jan. 7th, 1843.

A Lecture on EDUCATION will be given THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, at the Town Hall, by Rev. Warren Burton, of Salem, Mass. Particular topic—Things before books and better than books. Parents in respect to their children, and others in respect to self-education, are invited to attend, the lecture being free.
Jan. 7.

There will be preaching at the Unitarian Church to-morrow, as usual.
January 7.

LAMBERT & MACK,

ANTICIPATE the honor of delivering their course of Popular Lectures on THE HUMAN SYSTEM, illustrated by the MANIKIN, or ARTIFICIAL MAN, in the course of a short time, before the Ladies & Gentlemen of Newport.
[Dec. 24.]

Winter Arrangement.

For Newport and Providence.
THE STEAMER

IOLAS,
CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY,

Will on and after Nov. 21, 1842, leave Providence as follows:

From Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 1-2 o'clock
From Newport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock.

FARE 75 CENTS.
Passengers for New York can purchase tickets on board the Iolas without any extra charge. Passengers by the Accommodation Train from Boston, at 7 3-4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at Providence in time for Newport the same day.

Freight of all descriptions taken at reasonable prices.
Nov. 26

Bank of Rhode Island.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode Island held on Monday January 2d 1843, the following gentleman were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:

Audley Clarke, S. Fowler Gardner, James Hammond, Nathan B. Hammett, William C. Gibbs, Theo. C. Dunn & Peleg Clarke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Audley Clarke Esq. was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.
Newport, January 7, 1843.

Newport Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Bank, held January 4, 1843, The following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year viz:

William Vernon, Isaiah Crooker, William Stevens, William S. Nichols, Edward F. Newton, Edward T. Allan, William A. Barber, Simon Newton Jun. and Wanton T. Sherman.

At a meeting of the Directors on the same day, William Vernon Esq. was chosen President.

S. CARPONE, Cashier.
Newport, January 7, 1843.

Rhode Island Union Bank.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the R. I. Union Bank, held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, January 3d 1843.

Stephen T. Northam, George Engs, Robert P. Lee, Charles Devens, Samuel Barker, William Sherman, William Littlefield, William C. Cozzens and George C. Mason were elected Directors for the year ensuing.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Engs, Esq. was elected President.

GEO. C. MASON, Cashier.
Newport, January 7.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. Commercial Bank, held on Tuesday, January, 3d 1843,

George Hall, Samuel Allen, Benjamin Tisdale, George Bowen, Joshua Sayer, Daniel Tisdale, and Josiah S. Munro, were elected Directors.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Bowen, was re-elected President.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, January 7.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ar No. 132.
A LOT of New Style Palm Leaf Prints, very low by

J. M. COOK & CO.
Newport, Jan. 7, 1843.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY ANN KELLEY, has left my bed and board, and eloped with one James Clearly, late a U. S. Soldier at Fort Adams, leaving me with her three young children.—I do therefore hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting the said Mary Ann on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM KELLEY.
Newport, Jan. 5, 1843.

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having received an assignment of the notes, accounts, and other property of James D. Seabury, for the benefit of his creditors, under date of Dec. 24, 1842, hereby give notice of those indebted to said Seabury, to make payment to said subscribers immediately, and to his creditors to prove their claims.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co.
Newport, Jan. 7, 1843

Executrix's Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of HANNAH WEAVER, late of Newport, single woman, dec., are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

ANN WEAVER, Exe'x.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1843.

Court of Probate, Newport January 2d.

ORDERED, That all Executors and Administrators who have been appointed by this Court, and who have not settled their accounts within one year, are notified to present the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and that this order be published in all the Newspapers of this town. A true copy.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, January 7 1843.

THE Executors fourth account on the estate of ELIZABETH N. BANNISTER, late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

LIGHT FRENCH MERINO's and English Thinets.

For Sale low at No. 132, by J. M. COOK & Co.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Rhode Island District.

In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to directions from the Hon. District Judge of the District aforesaid, as Assignee of JOHN W. DODGE and FREDERICK ROSE of New Shoreham, I shall sell at Public Auction This day the 7th of January, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit.—Two shares in the Union School House, assigned under the provisions of the Bankrupt act by said Dodge; Two pews in the new Baptist Parsonage House, two shares in the Union School House, and part of a Sea weed privilege, at Tripp Cove, at New Shoreham, assigned under the provisions of said Act by said Rose.

DUTEE J. PEARCE, Assignee.
January 7.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY order of the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Rhode Island District, sitting in Bankruptcy, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 24th day of January 1843, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, a lot of land situated in the Westerly part of the town of New Shoreham, Block Island, containing about 7 acres, lately belonging to Samuel Dunn of said New Shoreham.

SAMUEL W. PECKHAM, Assignee of Samuel Dunn.
Dec. 31.—3w.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received from Nataniel Dodge, 2d, of New Shoreham, an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, hereby requests all persons having claims against said Dodge to present them within 6 months from the date hereof, and those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

DANIEL BROWN, Assignee.
Newport, Dec. 17.]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

And possession given the 25th of March next,

THAT pleasantly situated stand in Tiverton, R. I., by the Stone Bridge recently owned and occupied as a boarding-house by the late Captain George Lawton, deceased, containing about 25 acres of first rate land, an orchard of two acres of apples and other fruit trees, with a large two story dwelling house, well calculated for boarders, a good barn and other buildings, &c. The above premises are not surpassed by any for a summer retreat for Gentlemen and Ladies—for fishing, fowling and bathing—in short, there are but few such stands for making money, if properly conducted. For other information, call on the subscriber, in Portsmouth.

GARDNER THOMAS.
Portsmouth, Nov. 25, 1842.

The subscriber contemplates, in the event of not selling said premises, building a large addition to the house, 50 by 20 feet, to be occupied for a hall—also to make all necessary repairs for the accommodation of the tenant.

G. T.

Newport, Dec. 16, 1842.

Scaled Proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the NEWPORT ASYLUM, at the town clerk's office, until the 15th day of January next, for a KEEPER of the Asylum for one year from the 25th of March next.—Satisfactory testimony will be required as to the qualifications of applicants.

B. B. HOWLAND, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1842.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

The new House on Barney street, next west of the Catholic Church. Said house, with the basement is well finished. It has a rain water cistern in the basement, a wood house and well in the yard. For further particulars apply to BENJ. CHACE, on the premises, or

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,
Nov. 12. No. 89 Thames st.

A Farm To Let.

THE subscriber will let for

Poetry.

The Death of the Old Year.

By ALFRED TENNYSON.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread soft and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying.
Old year you must not die;
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year you shall not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day,
He hath no other life above,
He gave me a friend, and a true true-love
And the new year will take him away.
Old year you must not go;
So long as you have been with us,
Such joy as you have seen with us,
Old year you shall not go.

He frothed his bumper to the brim;
A jolly year we shall not see
But though his eyes are waxing dim,
And though his face speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.

Old year, you shall not die;
We did so laugh and cry with you
Till half a mind to die with you
Old year, if you must die,

He was full of joke and jest,
But his merry quips are o'er
To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own
The night is starry and cold my friend
And the new year blinks and bids my friend
Come up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock,
The shadows flicker to and fro;
The cricket chirps; the light burns low;
Tis nearly twelve o'clock—
Shake hands, before you die,
Old year we'll dearly rue for you;
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin
Alack! our friend is gone
Close up his eyes; tie up his chin;
Step from the corpse and let him in
That standeth there alone,
And waiteth at the door,
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.

A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1639. On the 19th of May, the people of the colony met in General Assembly at Portsmouth, and continued in session three days, when the Government under the Charter from the Earl of Warwick, was organized and established.

John Coggeshall, one of the 18 Associates, who first came to Rhode Island, was chosen the first President, Roger Williams, William Coddington, John Sanford and Randall Holden, assistants, Wm. Over, Recorder and Jeremiah Clarke, Treasurer.

21. The General Assembly established a body of laws and provide for the administration of the same. Every town was authorized to choose a Council of six persons to manage their Town affairs and to have the trial of small cases.

The President and the four Assistants, were to be Conservators of the Peace, with all civil powers, they were also Judges of the Court of Trials, assisted by the Justices of the particular town in which the Court sat from time to time.

June 4. Cannonicus, the Chief Indian Sachem, died this year, in a good old age, honored by his tribe and respected and beloved by the whites who had settled in his territories.

This year an epidemic passed through the American Continent, of which great numbers died. John Coggeshall, the first President under the Charter dated at Newport on the 16th of November, aged 56 years.

(To be Continued.)
* John Coggeshall, was a man of high consideration in Massachusetts, and was several times a representative from Boston, to the General Court. In Nov. 1637 on account of his religious opinions, he was expelled the Assembly and disfranchised. He was exiled in March following and retired with his Associates to Rhode Island. He was a man of large estate, and with Mr. Brenton, owning the whole of the neck in Newport.
His descendants are numerous.

FLANNELS.

Now is the time to purchase them.

THE subscribers have received their Fall Supply of red, white and yellow FLANNELS, and now offer them for sale at a price much below anything ever before offered.

Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.

Rob of Sarsaparilla.

For sale at the sign of the "Good Samaritan."

Agricultural.



Farm Work for January.

Keep moving through the winter if you would be strong in the spring. "Labor and be strong" said the wise man of old. It is folly to think of recruiting our strength by idleness. Moderate labor keeps the blood in good order and the mind at ease.

Wealthy farmers cannot exhibit their benevolence to better advantage than by employing the needy through the winter; and laborers will do better to work at half prices than to be idle. It is some times difficult to adjust prices of labor in the winter season; but as in many kinds of business a man can perform as much by the hour in winter as in summer, let him be paid by the hour. And when the work is of such a character that it may be done by the job, this mode of hiring is best for both parties. Threshing may be done by the bushel, and gravel may be carried by the load. In all such cases the laborer feels that he is at work for himself; that his wages will be in proportion to his labor.

Threshing should all be done before January when rats and mice are not employed as farm stock; but if any grain now remains in the sheaf let it not be forgotten; it must be attended to immediately. The straw will not improve by age, nor the kernel by remaining in the hull.

WINTER SCHOOLING.—Many complain that they live so far from the school house their children cannot attend in cold weather. Such parents should recollect that those who go a mile, daily, to school, are more healthy than those who are constant ly at home.

People who never go out to meet the cold will be visited by it oftener than those who are daily exposed to the weather. The general practice, which now prevails, of heating school-houses by means of stoves, enables all to sit comfortably, in any part of a good house, provided their feet are made warm on entering it.

Schools in our common schools ought to commence the art of composition. At 12 or 14 they cannot well comprehend the abstract rules of grammar, and they will understand them better by being taught how to compose and to make use of grammatical rules than by treasuring them up in the memory without any practical application.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Sheep.—Forthwith, if you have none, provide your sheep with a shed and yard by themselves. Cover it with mould and leaves, at the outset, and regularly through the winter supply them with fresh straw from time to time, so that they may sleep cleanly and dry. The leaves of all other forest trees, are most excellent helps to straw in the sheep folds or cow yard. Recollect that the better and more comfortable you keep your sheep, the more wool they will give you, and the better will its quality be. Starvation neither makes a mutton nor a fine fleece.

Salt for Hogs.—Hogs, during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less advantageous to them than to the ox, the cow, or the sheep, and when liberally given, is a preventive of many diseases to which, from their continual confinement, and the effects of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Some hogs, also, are greatly benefited by it, and will partake of it once or twice a week as eagerly, and to all appearance, with as good zest, as they do of corn and meal. Charcoal is also highly salutary in its influences upon the hog.

CHOLIC OR GRUBS.—I give you here a receipt for curing horses of cholic or grubs. I have tried it more than a dozen times with severe cases of belly-ache, (whether from cholic or grubs, I cannot say,) and without failing in a single case to give instantaneous relief. Simply rub the large vein on either or both sides of the neck of the horse with spirits of turpentine. Rub it in strongly the whole length of the neck over the vein, and in twenty minutes the horse will be relieved.

BREEDING STOCK.—The progress of improvement in breeding has been so great, that the best breeders have no longer any occasion to use the old proverb, "A good cow may have a bad calf;" on the contrary they can say with confidence, their good cows never had bad calves. A skillful observance of the laws of nature has wrought this change. Formerly there may have been as good animals as we have now, but then it was accidental, and there was no certainty the progeny would resemble the parent; now the breeder makes the good qualities constitutional, and is thus certain of the character of his animals.

RECIPE FOR MAKING CORN CAKES.—Take one pint of good cream, one pint buttermilk, one egg, one teaspoon full salt, and stir in meal till it forms a thick batter, and bake on a tin or other vessel as is convenient. If made with good meal the cakes will be excellent.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.

Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the ESPIER VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S Specific; and Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

HEADACHE

DR. POHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

COLDS, COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM

POUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fehnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

(3) Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists,

71 Maiden Lane New York, and of our agents.

For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

THE Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the effects of oppression and distension which follow by taking the Pills. As DYSPEPTIC PILLS are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. These who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Fall comes they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith: Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a dyspeptic and you will add, something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefit of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unwieldy use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services take pleasure in stating that his character Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for some time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale

in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR.

Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

Have you ever tried it?



Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

Spikenard Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and

All Affections of the Throat & Lungs.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above all.

Every Thing Heretofore Discovered.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing air, exercise, &c, should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam.

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regular appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover street Boston.

Price Fifty Cents.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor

Charles Cotton, John Easton, S. Sterne,

and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in

Portsmouth,—and all agents who sell his

bitters.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Just received, a fresh supply of S. O. Richardson's celebrated

Sherry Wine Bitters

and Family Pills, for sale as above. Look out for counterfeits and imitations.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO Second Hand Piano Forts, at

the Confectionary store of

June 11.] I. STACY Jr.

A Safe and Certain Cure

for SALT RHEUM.

In consequence of the increased demand for Trufant's Compound for cure of Salt Rheum, &c. it is evident that base attempts have been made, and are now making, to imitate the article, and encroach upon his right. He obtained Letters Patent three years since, both for the preparation and name; and all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under the severest penalties of the law. Remember the penalty lies against the seller as well as the maker of the article. Never buy it unless it has the written, mind—never signature of the inventor. The content is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT Patent, Bath, Me." stamped on the cover, all others must be false.—That the above medicine is worthy of confidence, is evident from the fact (notwithstanding its opposition) more than

TWELVE THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short time, giving very general satisfaction where faithfully applied. In fact the continual and almost daily instances of its success which have occurred in this and other States, justifies the proprietor in submitting it with increased confidence to the public generally. This remedy is recommended, in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Lop-ey—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially so for the Jackson or Barber's itch. As man is heir to humors of a thousand names the ointment itself is frequently used with entire success. Price 50 cts. The internal application is composed of 12 different ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is esteemed highly as a safe and wholesome drink, for persons generally; particularly in the spring season. Price 50 cts. Numerous certificates from distinguished physicians, clergymen and other professional men, from this and other States are in possession of the proprietor, which might be subjoined if necessary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant as a remedy for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marshbon, Nathl Sway,

Thomas Donnell, William Gardner,

Edw Robinson, Jesse Russell,

A. L. Stimpson, A. W. Turner,

James Hamilton, Aaron Donnell,

Henry C. Donnell, Martin Anderson,

Thos. P. L. Webb, Elias Higgins,

Luke Lambard, H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his

store in Water st. Bath, Maine.

Price—One dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

WM. B. TRUFANT,

For sale in Newport by my agent, C.

N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street.

Oct 23.

The Most Highly Approved

MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL

USE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, AND

all diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY

BALSAM is believed to be the most

popular Medicine ever known in America, for

coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consump-

tion, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affec-

tions of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates.

Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N.H., writes

that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary

Balsam is a valuable medicine, having been

used with complete success in cases which had

previously resisted the most approved prescrip-

tions.

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N.H., writes

that he confidently recommends its use in all

complaints of the chest, as equal, if not super-

rior to any other medicine within his knowl-

edge.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass.,

writes that after having prescribed the usual

remedies without relief, and having consulted

with several eminent physicians, he has found

the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had

the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe,

convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H., writes

that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed

the reasonable expectations of those who have

used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against

the many Counterfeits or Imitations, which

have